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the 3-cm beam, by a procedure described in the earlier paper. A major the work is the presence of large negative shifts in the studying of the

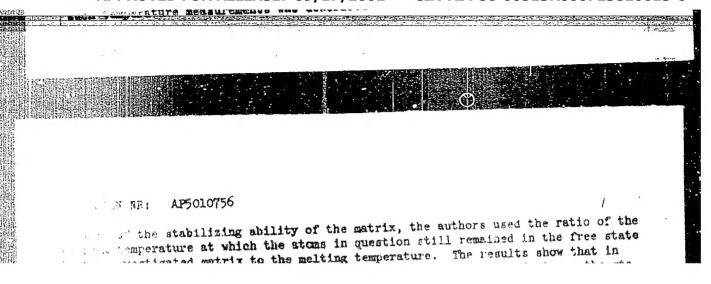
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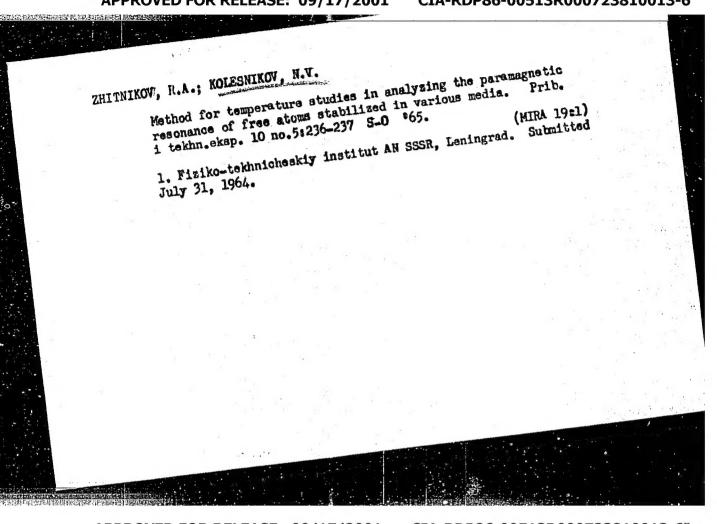
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ENT + /ENP(E)/BMP(E: Let co die) UR/0181/65/007/006/1719/1716 1 AP5014570 P: Zhitnikov, R. A.; Kolesnikov, H. V. The Hyperfine structure of paramagnetic resonance spectra of free atoms Au, and Gu stabilized in a benzene matrix at liquid-nitrogen temperatures . TEL Fiziks tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 6, 1905, 1719-1716 - TAPS: silver, mold, copper, hyperfine structure, line splitting, spr spectrometry. This is a continuation of earlier work by the authors (FTT v. 6, to the and preceding papers) and is devoted to the statilization of the a of Az, Au, and Cu in benzene and to an invention of their paramagresonance species, as well as to an application of the theory of F. J. Adrian (J. Chem. Phys. v. 82, 782, 1960) and of U. K. Jen et al. (Phys. Rev. v. 1962) to these substances. The samples were produced by a conden-: - method using apporatus and a procedure leadribed earlier (FTE no. 3, 1/2 Card

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ACC NR. AP7005340

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/67/009/001/0162/0166

AUTHOR: Zhitnikov, R. A.; Kolesnikov, N. V.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR, tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR) Leningrad (Fiziko-

TITLE: Theoretical analysis of the matrix shifts of the splittings of the hyperfine structure for the atoms Cu, Ag, and Au, stabilized in a polar matrix (H2O) SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 9, no. 1, 1967, 162-166

TOPIC TAGS: copper, silver, gold, hyperfine structure, line splitting, polar molecule,

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (FTT v. 7, 1710, 1965 and earlier) where experimental data were obtained on the hyperfine structure of the ground states of atoms stabilized in polar matrices. The present investigation is devoted to a theoretical interpretation of these data for the atoms Cu, Ag, and Au captured in a matrix of polar H2O molecules, and to theoretical estimates of the variation of the hyperfine structure for atoms of the same elements, but stabilized in a nonpolar molecular matrix (CoHo), also carried out by the authors earlier. The present calculations are based on the results of formulas derived in the earlier work. The comparison of the theoretical calculation with the experimental data shows that the matrix shifts in a polar matrix for the Ag and Au atoms can be satisfactorily explained on the basis of theoretical ideas advanced by E. J. Adrian (J. Chem. Fnys.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7005340

v. 32, 972, 1960) and C. K. Jen et al. (Phys. Rev. v. 126, 1749, 1962). In the case of copper, a slight discrepancy between the theory and the experiment is noted and its causes are discussed. The main conclusion of the work is that the principal part of the variation of the hyperfine structure of the stabilized atoms is not determined by the polarity of the molecules of the matrix. The authors thank I. M. Bend for programming the calculations with the BESM-2 computer of the Academy of Sciences SSSR. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Jun66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

21393

S/120/61/000/002/003/042 E032/E114

2 f. 68/0 AUTHORS:

Kovrigin, O.D., Kolesnikov, N.V., and Latyshev, G.D.

TITLE:

A large beta-spectrometer with double focussing

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No. 2, pp. 19-25

(First read at the 10th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Moscow, January 19-27 1960). A description is given of a double-focussing spectrometer having an equilibrium orbit radius of 500 mm. The momentum resolution varies between 0.5 and 0.08% when the relative solid angle is varied between 0.65 and 0.15%. The design of the magnet is illustrated in Fig.1. The magnet is made of "steel-10". In Fig. 1, 1 is the electromagnet, 2 is the vacuum chamber, 3 is the receiving slit, 4 is the diffusion-pump inlet, 5 is a stilbene crystal, 6 is a light pipe, 7 is a photomultiplier, 8 is a magnetic field meter, 9 is a lead screen, 10 is the source, 11 is a vacuum gauge, 12 is a slit and 13 are auxiliary coils. The diameter of the pole pieces is 1300 mm and the gap at r = 650 mm is 246.3 mm. The profile of the pole pieces and the corresponding radial magnetic field distribution are shown in Fig. 2. Card 1/6

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S/120/61/000/002/003/042 E032/E114

A large beta-spectrometer with double focussing

field (P.P. Pavinskiy, Izv.AN SSSR, seriya fiz., 1954, 18, No.2, 175; Ref.2) is reproduced to an accuracy of 5 x 10-4 (curve 2). The final pole profile is given by Table 1. The source and the detector slit can be replaced without releasing the vacuum. The magnetic field can be varied between 10 and 200 oe which corresponds to the focussing of electrons with energies between 20 kv and 2.5 Mev. The magnetic field is stabilized to within ± 10-4. Fig.6 shows the conversion spectrum of Bal37 obtained with the spectrometer; a - solid angle 0.36%; 6 - solid angle 0.51% (K line). The main experimental results obtained with this spectrometer are compared with those obtained by other workers in Table 2.

There are 6 figures, 2 tables and 17 references; 9 Soviet and 8 non-Soviet. Acknowledgements are expressed to L.N. Fedulov, A.V. Zolotavin and Ye.P. Grigor'yev for collaboration and technical assistance.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki, AN KazSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics, AS Kaz.SSR)

Card 2/6

\$/707/62/005/000/008/014 D290/D308

AUTHORS:

Kovrigin, O.D., Kolesnikov, N.V. and Latyshev, G.D.

TITLE:

The preservation of the topography of the magnetic

field in a \$-spectrometer

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Institut.yadernoy fiziki. Trudy, v. 5. Alma-Ata, 1962. Fizika chastits vysokikh energiy. Struktura yadra, 107-110

The authors give a method of preserving the theoretically required topography of the magnetic field in a double-focussing β -spectrometer while H_0 (the magnetic field in the equilibrium orbit) changes from 10 to 200 oersted (equivalent to β -particle energies of 20-2, 500 kev). The quantity $D = 1 - H_e(300)/H_t(300)$ was measured over the working range of H_0 (H_t (300) and H_e (300) are respectively the theoretical and experimental magnetic fields at a radius of 300 mm; (the equilibrium orbit has a radius of 500 mm), and was found to be about 2×10^{-2} ; such values of D would cause considerable instrumental broadening of the lines in β -ray spectra. D Card 1/2

The preservation of the topography ... S/707/62/005/000/008/014 D290/D308

was reduced to \pm 3 x 10⁻⁴ by placing additional coils at the internal surfaces of the magnet shoes; the current needed to keep D at this value was measured over the working range of H₀. Hysteresis in the material of the magnet may require the current in the additional coils to be altered slightly. The instrument was used to measure the natural line-widths in the conversion spectra of Th-B and 137Ba. There are 6 figures.

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723810013-6

L 05834-67 ACC NR AP6028098 SOURCE CODE: UR/0229/66/000/004/0028/0030 AUTHOR: Kolesnikov, N. V.; Neymand, Ye. M. ORG: None TITLE: A noise-free ship tachometer 10 SOURCE: Sudostroyeniye, no. 4, 1966, 28-30 TOPIC TAGS: marine equipment, tachometer ABSTRACT: The authors describe a tachometer developed at the "Vibrator" plant which satisfies the reliability and noise level requirements for ship operation. The tachemeter uses a special electric machine with an arc stator and a rotor which is fixed to the shaft. The stator is fixed next to the shaft at a given distance from the rotor. The rotor does not have any kind of electric contacts or windings but is equipped with permanent magnets. The measured rotation of the shaft is transformed by a threephase synchronous generator into a-c whose frequency is directly proportional to the measured rate of rotation. An expression for this is given. Thus as the rotor mounted on a shaft turns, three-phase a-c voltage is generated in the stator windings which is fed in turn to synchronous electric indicators. Diagrams and specifications for the unit are given. This tachometer satisfies all requirements and is the finest instrument of its kind. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 tables, 6 formulas. SUB CODE: 13/ SUEM DATE: None

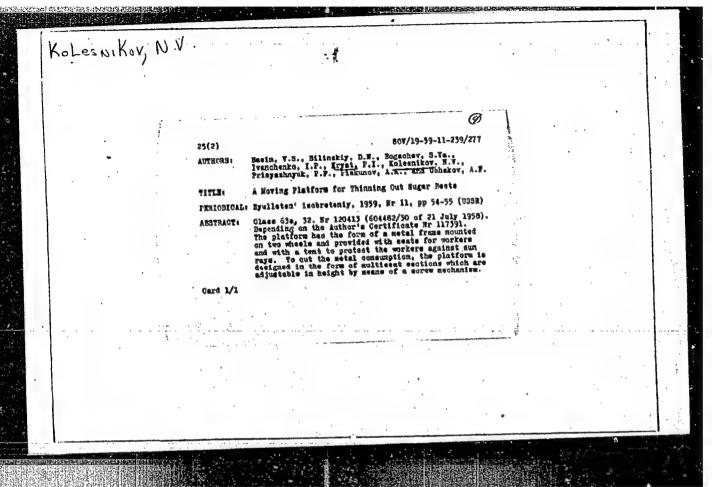
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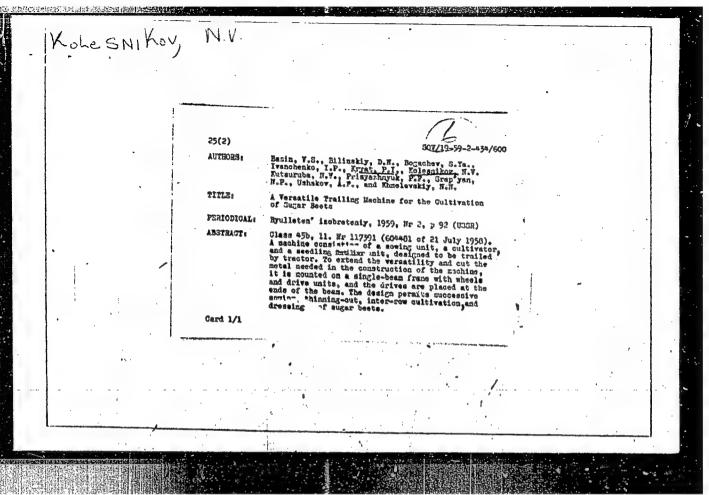
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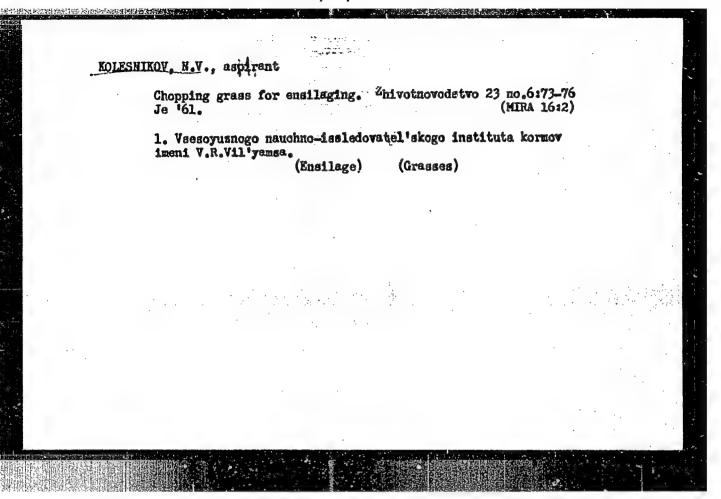
MAGARSHAK, Boris Grigor'yevich; KRASIL'SHCHIKOV, L.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KOLESNIKOV, N.V., inzh., retsenzent; KITAYENKO, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; OZEROVA, Z.V., red.

[Marine electrical measuring instruments; a reference book] Sudovye elektroizmeritel nye pribory; spravochnik. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965. 411 p.

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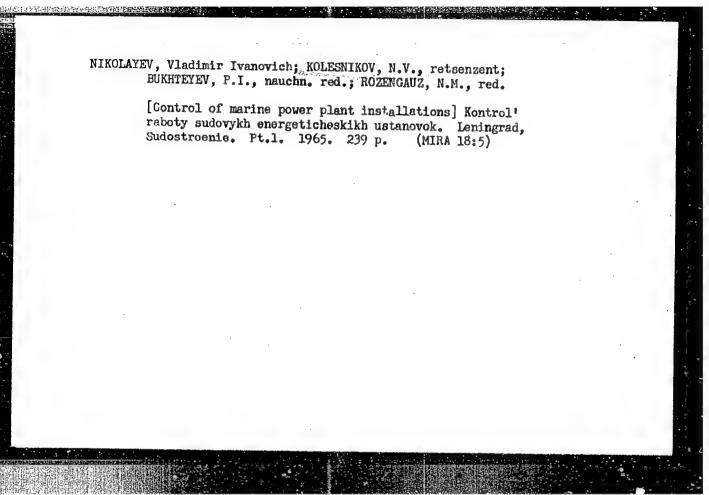
Conservation of the magnetic field topography in a beta-ray spectrometer. Trudy Inst. iad. fiz. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:107-110 (MIRA 15:4)

(Magnetic fields) (Beta-ray spectrometer)

KOLESNIKOV, N.V., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Ensilage perennial grasses. Zemledelie 26 no.6:78-79 Je 164.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kormov.



LUBOGHKIN, Boris Iosifovich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; LYSENKO,
Vsevolod Konstantinovich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; FAYYUSHEVICH,
V.M., retsenzent; KOLESHIKOV, O.G., starshiy prepodavatel;
retsenzent; ALEKSANDROV, L.A., red., Prinimal uchastiye KUDINOV,
N.N., red.; TIKHONOVA, Yo.A., tekhn.red.

[Marine steam boilers and their operation] Sudovye parovye kotly i ikh ekspluatatsiia. Ind-vo "Morskoi transport." 1960. 590 p. (MERA 14:4)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Leningradskogo Arktichaskogo uchilishcha (for Fayvushevich). 2. Rostovskoye-na-Donu morekhodnoye uchilishcha (for Kolesnikov).

(Boilers, Marine)

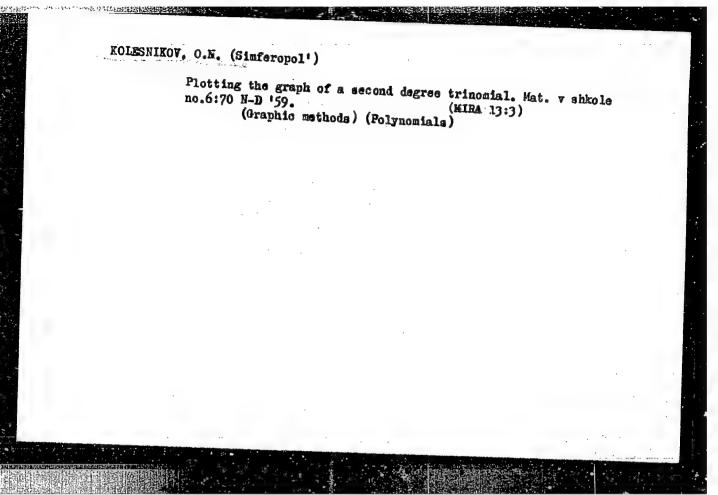
KOLESNIKOV, Oleg Grigor vevich; LALAYEV, G.G., inzh., retsenzent;
KEPKE, L.M., red.

[Auxiliary mechanisms and refrigerating machinery of shine

[Auxiliary mechanisms and refrigerating machinery of ships] Sudovye vapomogatel'nye mekhanizmy i kholodil'nye ustanovki. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 525 p. (MIRA 18:4)

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KOLESNIKOV, P., strogal'shchik Creative initiative of our workers and establishment of work norms. Sots.trud 5 no.3:13-18 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6) 1. Rostsel'mash. (Rostov-on-Don-Agricultural machinery industry-Froduction standards)

Noble initiative. Sel'. stroi. 12 no.5:6-8 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Predsedatel' Shebekinskogo rayispolkoma, Belgorodskoy oblasti. (Belgorod Province-Farm buildings)

KOLESNIKOV, P., insh.

**Echine for packing silage. Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.5:40-41 (MIRA 12:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyay-stvennogo mashinostroyeniya.

(Ensilage) (Agricultural machinery)

YEREMENKO, A. (Lugansk); KOLESNIKOV P. (Lugansk)

Soul of the brigade. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 6 no.8:27 Ag
(163. (MIRA 16:10)

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KOLESHIKOV, P.A.

34026 KOLESNIKOV, P.A. Pribor Dlya Izmyeryeniya Natyazhyeniya Osnov-nykh Nityey Tyekstil Prom-st; 1949, No. 10, S. 32-33

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 42, Moskva, 1949

KOLESNIKOV, P. A.

"Tension of Beam Threads in the Weaving Process and Its Effect on the Physicomechanical Properties and Breaking Quality of These Threads." Thesis of Degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 23 Jan 50, Moscow Textile Inst.

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, <u>Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950</u>. From <u>Vechernyaya Moskva</u>, Jan-Dec 1950.

KOLESNIKOV, P.A.

Technology

Equipment, installation, repair, and adjustment of mechanical looms of cotton industry Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekh. izd-vo legkoi. promysh., 1951

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1953, Uncl.

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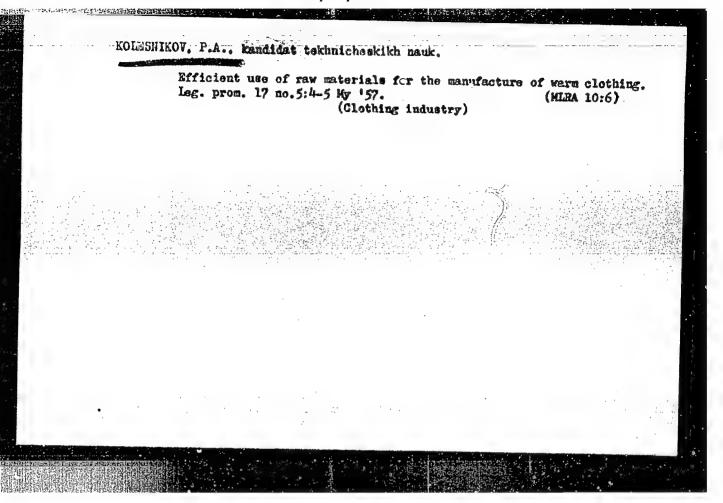
(Textile fabrics—Testing)

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KOLESNIKOV Petr Aleksevavich; KOBYLYANSKIY, Devid Aronovich; MARGOLIN,
lezer' Iskovlevich; ISIAHKIMA, T.F., redaktor; MEDVEDZY, L.Ya.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technical control in the clothing industry] Tekhnicheskii
kontrol' v shveinom proizvodstve. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn,
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(Clothing industry)



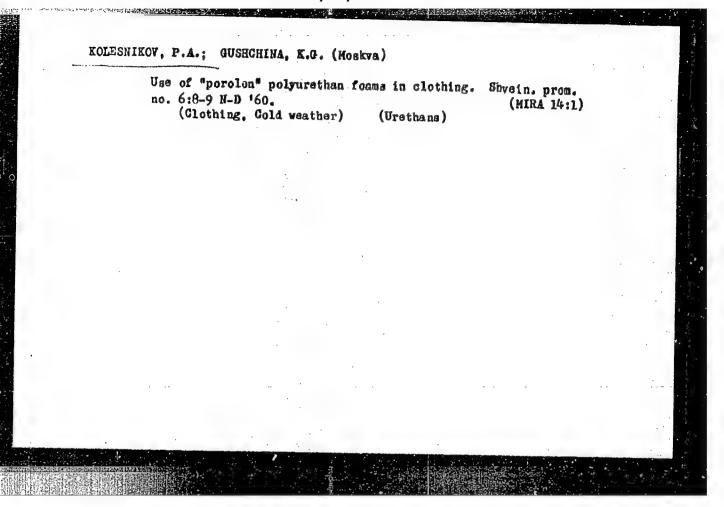
KOLESNIKOV, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; PANKOVA, L.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Practices of the East German clothing industry. Shvein. prom.
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(Germany, East--Clothing industry)



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KOLESHIKOV, P.A.; PERTSEV, G.V.; MARAKUSHEV, Ye.A.; RUSAKOV, S.I.,
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inzh., red.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.A., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Efficient principles for the design and manufacture of cold
weather clothing] Ratsional'nye printsipy postroeniia teplozashchitnoi odezhdy; stenogrema lektsii, prochitannoi v
LDNTP na seminare dlia rabotnikov shveinoi promyshlennosti.
Leningrad, 1961. 29 p.

(Clothing, Cold weather)

KOLESHIKOV, P.A.; SHPAYER, A.M.; TRET'YAKOVA, N.Ya. (Moskva)

The "R-5" relaxometer for determining the deformation components of fabrics. Shvein.prom. no.5:34-37 S-0 *62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Textile fabrics—Testing)

EXCLESNIKOV, P.A.; PETROCHENKO, Ye.I.; PSHENOVA, K.V.; ZORE, S.V.

Phenol substances of wheat roots as components of oxidative systems.

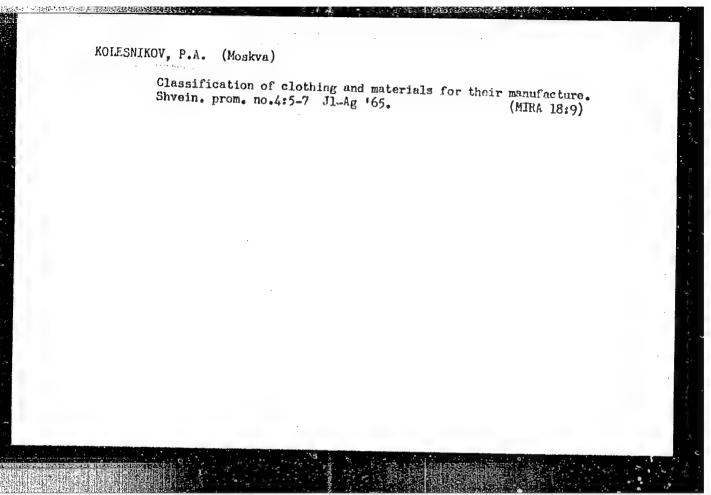
Bickhimiia 30 no.2;368-374 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut bickhimii imeni Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

KOLESNIKOV, Fetr Alekseyevich; IZMESTYEVA, A.Ya., retsenzent;
GAEOVA, D.M., red.

[Heat insulating properties of clothing] Teplozashchitnye svoistva odezhdy. Moskva, Legkaia industriia, 1965. 345 p.

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KOLESNIKOV P.A. (Mokra)

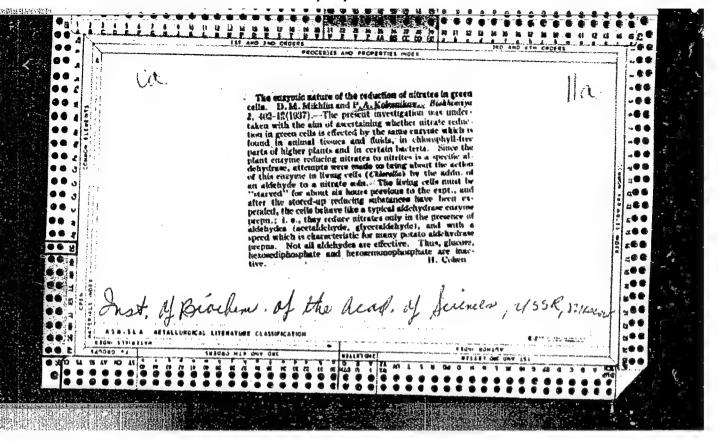
(Recification of clothing items and materials for their manufacture. Shvein.prom. no.514-8 S.0 %5. (NIRA 18:10)

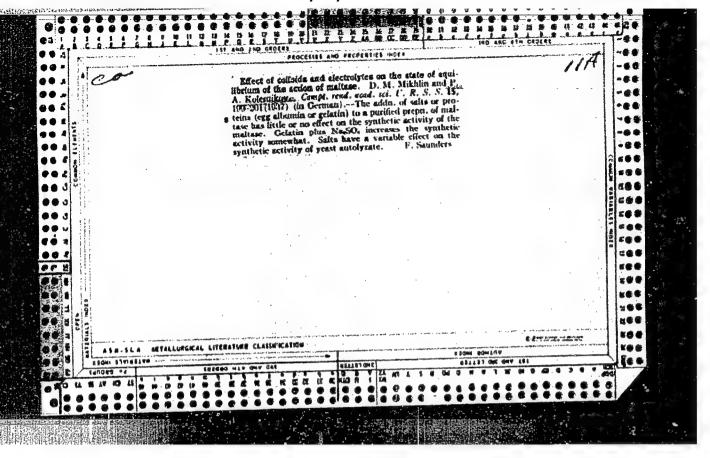
PETROCHENKO, Ye.I.; KOLESNIKOV, P.A.

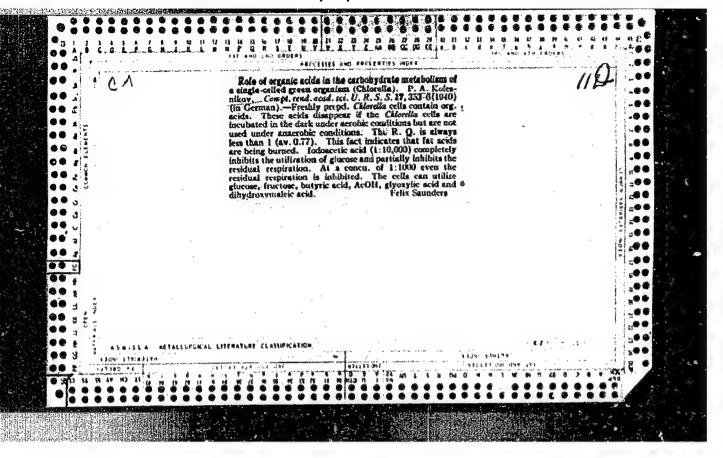
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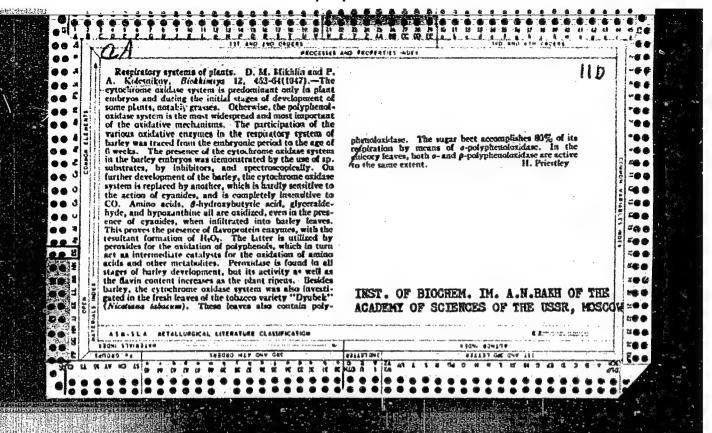
Oxidation of phloroglucin by wheat sprouts. Biokhimiia 29 no.5:889-895 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:11)

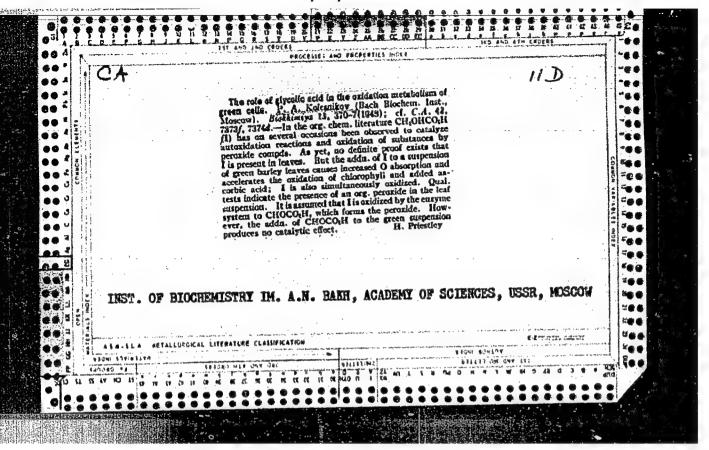
1. Institut biokhimii imeni Bakha AN SSSR, Hoskva.





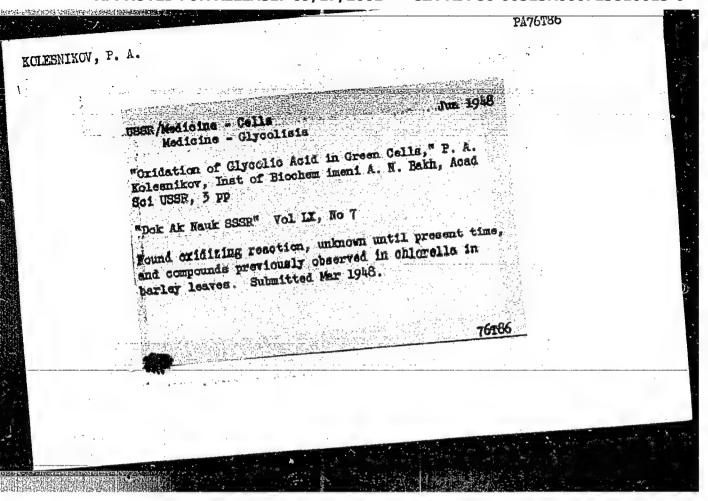






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USSR/Chemistry - Chlorophyll, Oxidation of Jun 1948
Chemistry - Glycolic Acid, As Catalyst

"The Catalytic Action of Glycolic Acid on the Oxidation of Chlorophyll in Pulverized Leaves," P. A. Kolesnikov, Inst of Blochem imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci. USSR, 5 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol IX, No 8

Show that pulverized barley leaves in suspension oxidize glycolic acid. Tests determine the effect of centrifuging the suspension on the causes for increased absorption of oxygen by glycolic acid. Submitted by Acad A. I. Oparin 26 Mar 1948.

78715

KOLESNIKOV, P. A.

"Conversion of Carbon Compounds in Plant Cells," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Biol., No. 3, 1949.

Inst. Biochemistry im. A. N. Bakh, AS USSR

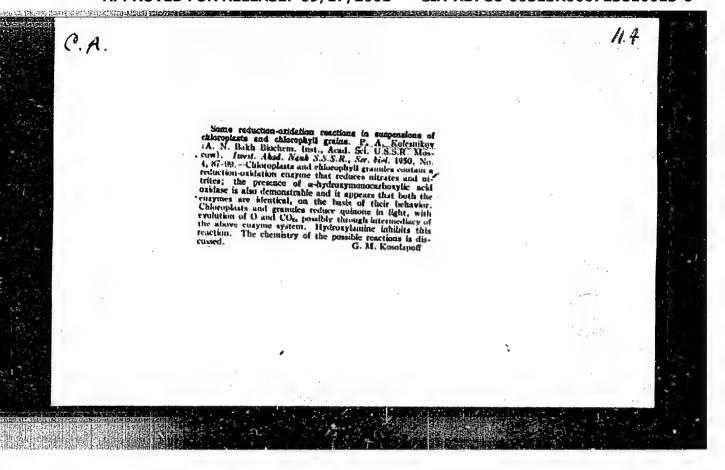
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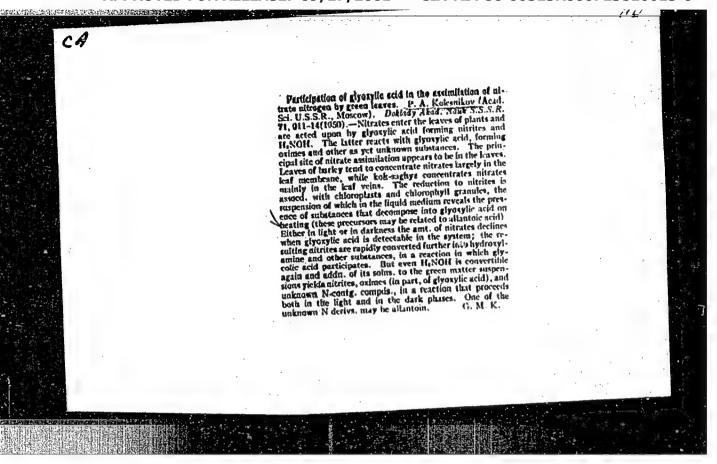
USSR/Chemistry - Formaldehyde, Jan 49
Percylde
Chemistry - Feroxide, Organic

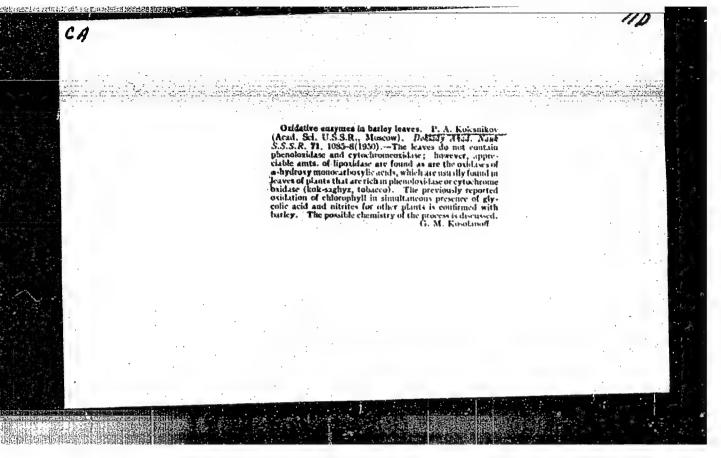
"Organic Peroxide From Green Leaves," P. A.
Kolesnikov, Inst of Biochem imeni A. N. Bekh,
Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

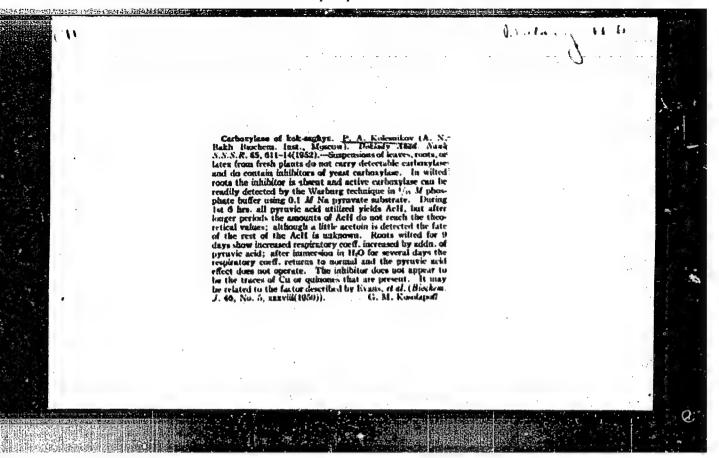
"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIV, No 1

Describes method for separating peroxide of
formaldehyde from green extract. Submitted
2 Nov 48.







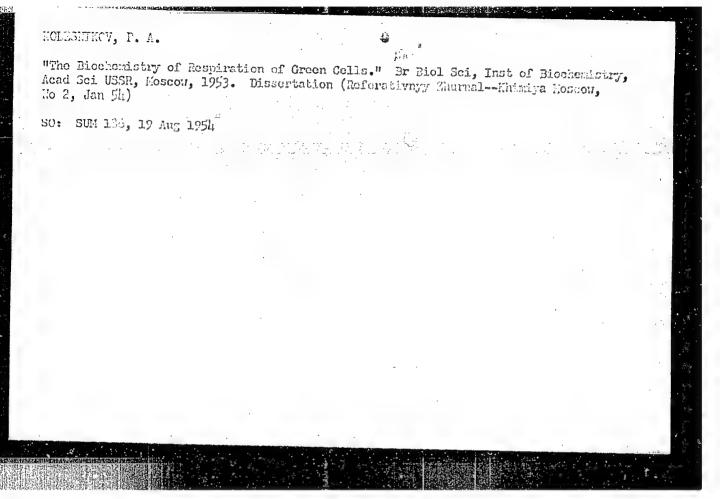


KOLEŚNIKOV, P. A.

Kok-Saghyz

Quinones and localization of phenolase in kok-saghyz. Dokl. AN SSSR 85 no. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1953, Uncl.



KOLESNIKOV, P.A.

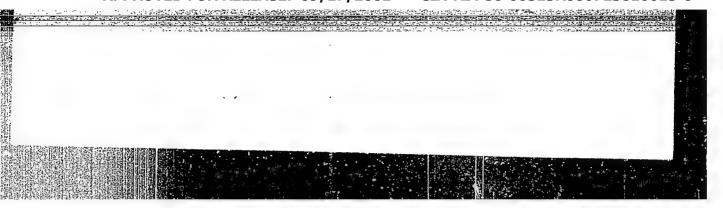
Oxidation of glyoxal in extracts from green leaves. Doklady Akad.
Nauk S.S.S.R. 90, 221-4 '53. (MLRA 6:4)
(GA 47 no.17:8839 '53)

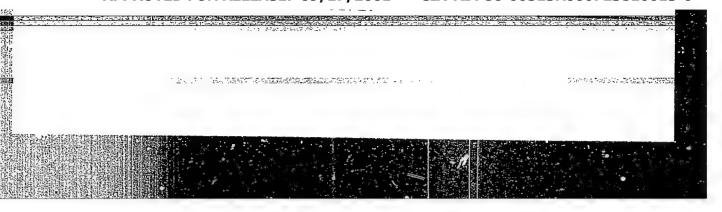
1. A.N.Bakh Biochem. Inst., Moscow.

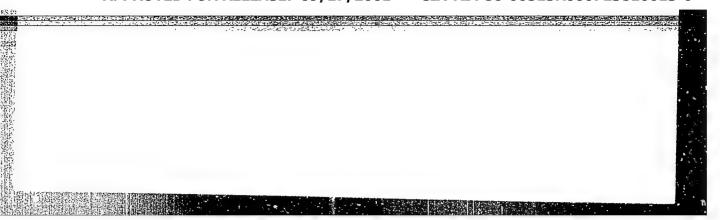
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723810013-6

Girectle and on issue in grown plants. P. A. Kniemstor, Upeaki Secremonal Biol. 38, 139-40 (1894).—The proposal professional indication is given monoconstructive; this production of street in the production of street, was monoconstructive; this production of street, Na andre or by discreptional individued by connective; thousand, and hydroxylamine. Ten optimal pil is 3.1 Michaelis court. 3 8 X 10-3M. The outlination of giventle and ordinate but to Heating and giventle and ordinate but to Hop, which is produced during the ordination of giventle and ordinate but to Hop, which is produced during the ordination of giventle and ordinate but to Hop, which is produced during the ordination of giventle and to giventle and to the antiess of giventle and ordinate on perform the function of a ordinate action of giventle and to strength ordinate the produced during the ordinate the results and to the anties of giventle and to suggest or posterous testings, creat, and is apparently absent in generate any in those cells which are capable of forming diskumptryll or in those which took and ordinate in general cally in those cells which are capable of forming diskumptryll or in those which took and the giventle and ordinate in green plants is concerned indirectly theorem buryll is decoherized, and it has been proposed by E. that giventle and ordinate in green plants is evenerated indirectly with the synthesh of chierophyll. The basis of the giventle and ordinate in green plants is evenerated to the product of the population, therefore, and it is possible, therefore, and it has been proposed by E. that giventle and ordinate in green plants in the product of the product and giventle and figure and giventle and tensor the product of the product and called the product of the product and produce and called the product and produce of the product and giventle and called to the product of the product of the product of the product of the product of







Quantitative determination of carbonyl componds and secondary and tertiary slochols in small samles of vegetable matter [with summary in English]. Biokhimita 22 no.4:622-625 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Institut blokhimita im. A.N.Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva. (PLANTS-CHEMICAL ANALYSIS) (CARBONYL COMPOUNDS)

(ALCOHOLS)

I-3

KOLESMIKOV, P.A.

User-Plant Physiology - Respiration and Metabalism.

Ass Jour

: Ref Chur - Mal., No 4, 1958, 15193

Author

: Molecnikov P.A.

Inst

: Bischemical Institute, Academy of Selences Usen

Title

: Distribution of Glycolic Acid Omidage in the Leaves of

Judy Tub

: Dotal. AN DECE, 1957, 110, No 5, 909-910

Abstract

: Olycolic soid oxidate activity in leaves of trees and brushwood plants was determined in Wikita Botanical. Garden (in Yelta) in april-May of 1956. Oxidase activity was grater in the majority of Poliste trees then in conifers. In a fer cases the ferment was not discovered because of the intense staining of the extract (japanese aucuba, olives, mediar) or the gracipitation of the ferment in rubbing (conifers). This work has carried out in

Card 1/8

>^{USCA}∕ APPRÖVED FOR RELEASE 1:09/117//2001 ism. CIA-RDP86-00513R000723810013-6

Abs Jour : Ref Thur - Biol., No 4, 1998, 19193

> the Biochemical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Howlet Hochelia, Republica.

KOLESULKOV, P.A.: ZORE, S.V.

Anthocyanin formation in wheat shoots induced by visible and invisible ultraviolet light. Dokl.AN SSSR 112 no.6:1079-1081 F 157. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.W. Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.I. Operinym.

(Anthocyanins) (Ultraviolet rays--Physiological effect) (Wheat)

KOLESNIROV, P.A.

28-58-2-14/41

AUTHOR:

Kolesnikov, P.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

The Classification of Consumer Fabrics (Klassifikatsiya

tkaney bytovogo naznacheniya)

PERIODICAL:

Standartizatsiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 42-43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Inconsistencies are pointed out in the existing standard and trade (price list) classification of textiles, and a different classification system is recommended. This system would classify textiles by the use (bedding, skirt-material, shirtmaterial, etc.) and by groups, by the kind of fiber and production processes. It is said that the scientific research organizations must work out standard requirements for proper-

ties and quality of textiles.

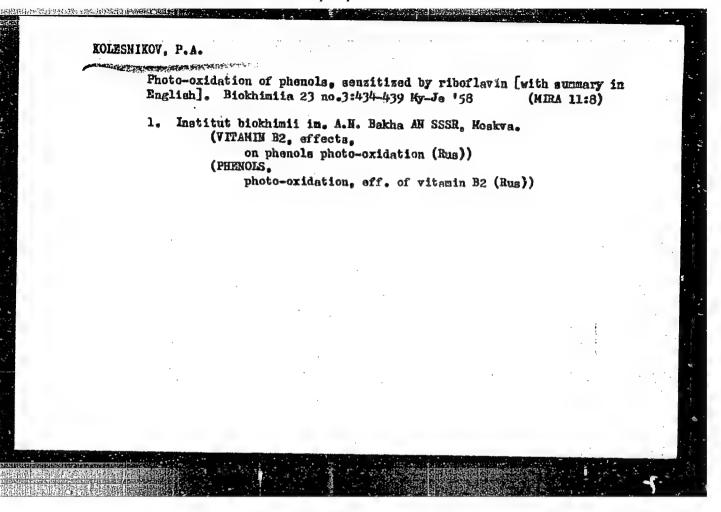
ASSOCIATION: VNII shveynoy promyshlennosti (VNII of the Sewing Industry)

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 1/1

1. Textiles-Classification 2. Standardization-USSR



17(3) AUTHORS:

Kolesmikov, P. A., Petrochenko, Ye. I., Zore, S. V.

SOV/20-123-4-44/53

TITLE:

Fermentative Reduction of Quinone by Glycolic Acid (Fermentativ-

noye vosstanovleniye khinona glikolevoy kislotoy)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 4,

PP 729-732 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The first mentioned author has found earlier that glycolic acid accelerates the transformation of p-benzoquinone in centrifuged homogenates of barley leaves (Ref 1). It was assumed that glycolic acid reduces p-benzoquinone in the presence of the oxidase of glycolic acid. Besides these two compounds various phenol derivatives are widespread in green plants which can be oxidized to quinone. Possibly, phenols and quinones are components of respiratory systems (Ref 2). The process mentioned in the title is a hardly explained part of these systems. It was therefore interesting to carry out a detailed investigation of the reduction mechanism. For the production of ferment preparations the small leaves of the

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Some assumptions mentioned in publications (Ref 2) are given.

Card 2/3

Fermentative Reduction of Quinone by Glycolic Acid 507/20-123-4-44/53 shoots of barley of the type Wiener (Viner) as well as leaves of Trapezond-type tobacco were used. It was found that aqueous yellow solutions of p-benzoquinone remaining at room temperature turn red. This process is accelerated by increasing pH-values; p-benzoquinone is consumed and smaller quantities of oxygen are adsorbed. In the solution hydroquinone can be detected in first approximation in a quantity that is proportional to the intensity of the red coloration and thep-benzoquinone used but not to the quantity of oxygen a bsorbed. Besides the transformation of p-benzoquinone into hydroquinones some oxidative processes seem to take place in the aqueous solution, which are not taking part in the mentioned transformation. It was found that some preparations synthesized from the green leaves accelerate the transformation just mentioned. The addition of glycolic acid increases this acceleration (Table 1). Since the red color is considerably decreased by the addition of glycolic acid an inhibition of the formation of the colored compounds by the glycolate must be assumed, which is formed in the spontaneous transformation of p-benzoquinone. The methods of the transformation of p-benzoquinone have not been explained experimentally. Some assumptions mentioned in publications (Ref 2) are given.

Card 2/3

Fermentative Redultion of Quinone by Glycolic Acid

SOV/20-123-4-44/53

The red coloration probably comes from polymerization products. According to the authors' opinion the last mentioned inhibition tends to show that the quincne reduction takes place directly at the expense of the hydrogen of the glycolate and of the exidation energy of the glycolate. Thus, the stage of the formation of exy-hydroquinone is avoided. This process is proved by the formation of glyoxylic acid besides hydroquinone (Table 1). It may be seen therefrom that the glycolate accelerates the quinone transformation only by such preparations that contain the exidase of glycolic acid. This takes place the more rapidly the more active this exidase is. There are 1 table and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut biokhimii im. A. N. Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biochemistry imeni A. J. Bakh Academ of Science (Institute

of Biochemistry imeni A. I. Bakh, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED:

July 31, 1958, by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED:

July 29, 1958

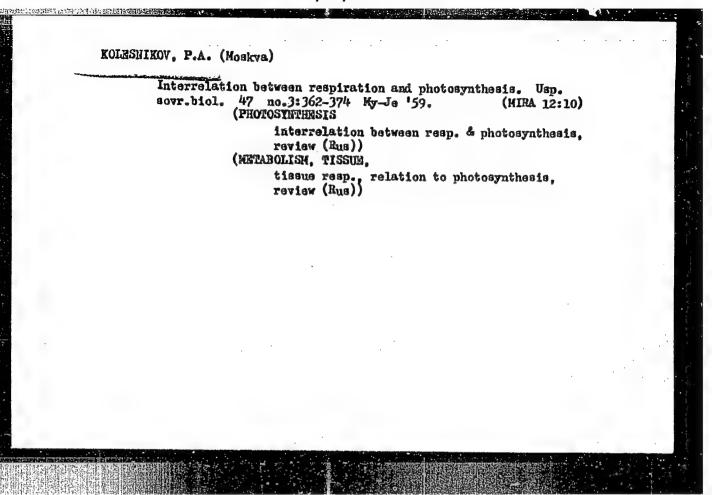
Card 3/3

KOLESHIKOV, P. A.; PETROCHENKO, Yo.I.; ZORE, S.V.

Interaction of glycolic acid oxidase and polyphenoloxidase. Fiziol. rast. 6 no.5:598-603 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.A.N. Bakh Institute of Biochemistry, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Moscow.

(Glycolic acid oxidase) (Phenolase) (Plants-Metabolism)



17 (3)

AUTHORS: Kolesnikov, P. A. Petrochenko, Ye. I. SOV/20-127-6-43/51

TITLE:

On Free Radicals in the Peroxidase Oxidation and Photooxida-

tion of p-Cresol

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 6, pp 1297 - 1300

(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The products isolated among the products of the oxidation mentioned in the title (Ref 9), and also those of the chemical oxidation (Refs 6-8), namely: tetrahydrobenzopyrone (I), 2,2'-dioxy-5-5'-dimethylbiphenyl (II), as well as a triphenyl analogon (III), induced several investigators to consider the process of formation of these substances as proceeding over free radicals (Refs 5,8,10). All these products are colorless substances insoluble in water. The authors obtained products with these properties in the following ways: 1) By the action of light on p-cresol solutions in the presence of riboflavin (Ref 11); 2) By means of crystalline peroxidase of Messrs Light and Co Ltd; 3) By the action of potassium ferricyanide (Ref 6). In the oxidation of p-cresol, either by impurified or purified polyphenol oxidases from potato, no white or other insoluble

Card 1/3

On Free Radicals in the Peroxidase Oxidation and SO Photooxidation of p-Cresol

SOV/20-127-6-43/51

product was formed, but a red-brown substance soluble in water. The "photoproduct" dissolves completely in slightly alkalized water. It precipitates again after acidification, Its solubility in acetone, benzene, methyl- and ethyl alcohol, ether, ethyl acetate, and chloroform, is very good. Neither the "peroxidase-" nor the "chemical" product dissolve completely in alkalized water, alcohol, or other. They were both separated in 5%-NaON into a soluble and an insoluble fraction (Ref 6)... Table 1 shows the results of chromatographing (khromatografirovaniye) the photooxidation product. No other substances could be detected besides the one which forms spots with the values of R, (see Table 1). Also the bi-dimensional chromatography was not able to separate the said substance: its melting point was 74°. Further constants of this substance are indicated. Its molecular weight of 394.5 is similar to that of the quater-phenyl analogon which consists of 4 dehydrogenated p-cresol molecules $(C_7H_7O \cdot C_7H_6O)_2$, and has a molecular weight of 426. On the other hand, the calculations of the empirical formula of the isolated product show that this substance con-

Card 2/3

On Free Radicals in the Peroxidase Oxidation and SOV/20-127-6-43/51 Photooxidation of p-Cresol

> sists of (c_6H_60) -units. 4 such units would yield a substance (C6H6O)4 with a molecular weight of 376, which is also similar to the isolated substance. The products obtained by the authors are, however, not similar to the products already described and mentioned above, either by their melting point, or molecular weight, or elementary composition. As is known, the reactions of the free radicals are inhibited by polyphenols (Ref 17). This produced 0.005 mg/ml of hydroquinone in proportion to the said white product. The peroxidase exidation was inhibited by 0.6 mg/ml of hydroquinone. Further investigations of these problems are necessary. There are i table and 26 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut biokhimii im. A. N. Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED:

May 12, 1959, by A. I. Oparin, Academician May 12, 1959

SUBMITTED:

Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R0000723810013-6

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000073810013-6

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KOLESNIKOV, P.A.

Hydrogen donors and acceptors in exidation-reduction reactions proceeding with the participation of riboflavin. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.6:1462-1464 Ag '60.

(HIRA 13:8)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.M. Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akad. A.I.Oparinym.
(RIBOFIAVIH) (OXIDATIOH-REDUCTIOH REACTIOH)

KOLESNIKOV, P.A. [Kolesnikov, P.O.]; EYNOR, L.O.

Study of oxidases containing metals in Chlorella. Ukr.bot.zhur.
18 no.4:46-51 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR i Institut botaniki
AN USSR. (Algae) (Oxidase)

PETROCHENKO, Yo.I.; KOLESNIKOV, P.A.

Phenol and ascorbic acid oxidation in wheat germination.
Biokhimila 26 no.4:701-707 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow.

(PHENOLS) (WHEAT)
(ASCORBIC ACID)

PSHENOVA, K.V.; KOLESHIKOV, P.A.

Lipoxidase in wheat seedlings. Biokhimiia 26 no.6:1008-1012

11-D '61.

(MTRA 15:6)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Mescow.

(LIPOXIDASE) (WHEAT)

KOLESNIKOV, P.A.; ZORE, S.V.

Qualitative changes in the phenol composition of the coleoptiles of wheat during growth inhibition by light. Fiziol.rast. 9 no.4: 454-460 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. A.N.Bakh Biochemistry Institute, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

(PHENOLS) (PLANTS, EFFECT OF LIGHT ON)

EYNOR, L.O.; KOLESNIKOV, P.A. [Kolesnikov, P.O.]

Participation of phosphopyridine nucleotides in the respiration of Chlorella. Ukr.bot.zhur. 19 no.1:31-38 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut boteniki AN USSR i Institut biokhimii AN SSSR im. A.M.Bekha.

(Codehydrogenase) (Chlorella)

KOLESNIKOV, P.A.; ZORE, S.V.

Flavones and peroxidase oxidation of ascorbic acid. Biokhimia 27 no.1:48-54 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(ASCORBIC ACID) (PEROXIDASES) (FLAVONE)

KOLESNIKOV, P.A.

Colorimetric methods for determining the activity of glycolic acid oxidase and glyoxalic acid reductase. Biokhimiia 27 no.2:193-196 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(COLORIMETRY) (GLYCOLIC OXIDASE) (GLYOXYLIC REDUCTASE)

KOLESNIKOV, P.A.

Biological role of glyoxylic acid. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.biol.27 no.4:523-529 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

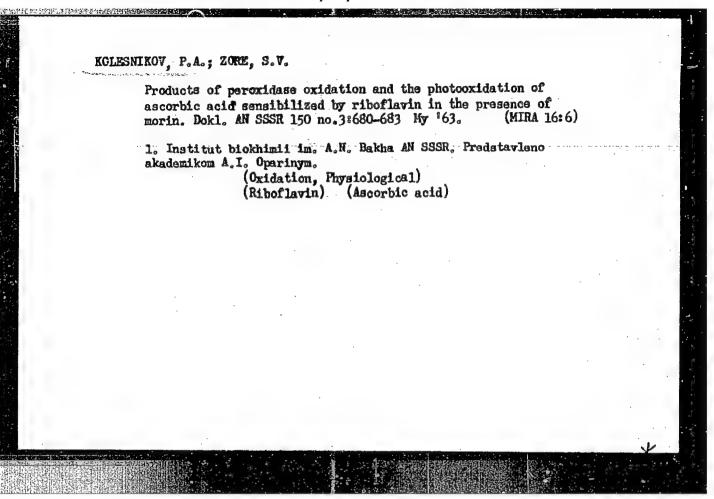
(GLYOXYLIC ACID)

MUTUSKIN, A.A.; PSHENOVA, K.V.; KOLESNIKOV, P.A.

Biological role of the nonhemin iron of wheat germs. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.1:184-187 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.I.Oparinym.

(Wheat germ) (Iron) (Hemins)



KOLESH'KOY, P. A

ACCESSION NR: AP4012592

5/0021/64/000/002/0238/0241

AUTHOR: Eynor, L. O.: Tupik, N. D.: Kolesny*kov, P. O.

TITLE: Peroxidase of Chlorella

SOURCE: AN UKERSR. Dopovidi, no. 2, 1964, 238-241

TOPIC TAGS: Chlorella, algae, green algae, enzyme, peroxidase, peroxidase oxidation, ascorbic acid, pyrogallol

ABSTRACT: The present work continues earlier investigations of the enzymes of Chlorella. Peroxidase was detected and readily extracted from acetone preparations' of Chlorella by a phosphate buffer. Ascorbic acid is possibly the natural substrate of peroxidase and the latter is active in a wide range of pH values when ascorbic acid is used for that purpose, but peroxidase cannot be detected in the acid pH region when pyrogallol is used to determine it. This indicates a peculiarity, not explained, of peroxidase oxidation in Chlorella cells. Orig. art. has 3 tables.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4012592 ASSOCIATION: Insty*tut botaniky* AN Ukrrsr (Institute of Botany, AN Ukrrsr): Insty*tut biokhimiyi AN SRSR (Institute of Biochemistry, AN SSSR) SUEMITTED: 17Jan63 DATE ACQ: 03Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 000												· : ·			-					्र इ.स. १	
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KOLESNIKOV, P.A.; ZORE, S.V.

Anthocyanins and flavones during the exidation of ascorbic acid in plants. Fiziol. rast. 11 no. 3:522-528 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

KOLESNIKOV, P.A.; EYNOR, L.O.

Ascorbic acid in oxidative metabolism in Chlorella. Bickhimiia 29 no.3: 402-407 My-Je 164. (MIRA 18:4)

1. In titut hiokhimii imeni Bakha AW SSSR, Moskva i Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

PSHENEVA, K.V.; KOLESHIKOV, F.A.

Interaction of lipoperoxides with the components of some oxidation systems, Biokhimila 30 no.5:1059-1064 S-0 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

PETROCHENKO, Yo. I.; KOLESNIKOV, P. L.

Participation of phenols in the enzymetic oxidation of micotinamidadeninedimunlectide-H2. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.48940-942 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakna AN SUSR. Submitted January 18, 1965.

KOLESNIKOV, P.F. Simple means for scaring away hares. Zashch, rast. ot vred. i bol. 5 no.9142 S '60. (MIRA 15:6) 1. Glavnyy agronom Apshoronskogo plodosovkhoza, Krasnodarskogo kraya. (Krasnodar Territory---Hares) (Plants, Protection of)

KOLESNIKOV, P. G.

32447. Dubrov, V. D. Krupnoblochnyy montazh metallicheskogo karkasa gradirni pri
pomoshchi machty. Elektr. stantqii, 1949, Mo. 10, s. 45-47.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey. Vol. 44